

**A discussion of Germany's Economic and Industrial Condition in ten articles by Raymond Swing begins in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK HERALD. They are important and authoritative. They furnish a good answer as to whether or not Germany can pay the measure of indemnity demanded of her. Let your order with your newsdealer for THE NEW YORK HERALD. Failing to do this you may find that the newsdealer has sold out his supply.**

**WEATHER FORECAST.**

Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and colder.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 26.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 17.

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## SIMONS, HED UP, WAITS REICHSTAG TO DICTATE PLAN

German Chamber Is Expected to Shape His Course in Making New Offer on Reparations.

MISSION IS IN DOUBT

Fall of Berlin Government Said to Be Within Possibilities—Foch Prepares for Advance.

LONDON EXPECTS DELAY

In Interview German Foreign Minister Declares He Is Unable to Act Without Further Authority.

## Simons Gets Orders Not to Go Any Further

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 5.—After conferences by members of the Cabinet, Reichstag leaders and technical advisers to-night, it is authoritatively stated, instructions were sent to Dr. Simons at London, in which he was told that the German Government would not permit him to exceed the counter proposals already made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, March 5.

With only twenty-four hours remaining of the allied ultimatum, all eyes are fixed on Berlin, where the Reichstag is expected to shape the outcome of this Reichstag session, the German delegates here seem as much in doubt to-day as the Allies, the fall of the Government being within the possibilities.

Hence, the German delegates are apparently unable to draw up any reply, though the experts seem to be working feverishly while waiting for Berlin to give the cue. Meanwhile, Marshal Foch is proceeding with the military plans by calling Gen. De Gaulle toward Paris and preparing for the advance if that becomes necessary. Few persons here expect Monday's conference to end things, the feeling among the Allies being that the Germans are certain to submit on Monday something which will need study by their experts.

Wednesday was put down as the probable limit for acceptance by the Germans of the allied demands. Despite the allied unity emphasized by Premier Lloyd George's declaration, it is conceivable that if the new German proposal did not quite meet the Paris terms, but came fairly near it, a situation could arise where which might divide the Allies somewhat.

The chance of the French yielding on any point is slight.

Dr. Simons Interviewed.

The distinct atmosphere of gloom surrounding the German delegation was evidenced in an interview given out to-night by Dr. Walter Simons, German Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation.

"My people will not have the Paris figures," he told a correspondent of the London Sunday Times. "Rather than submit to what will bring about the economic strangulation of my country they will submit to the sanctions of the Allies. I have countless letters and telegrams from Germany, from people in towns and villages about to be occupied, telling me not to mind the measures of the Allies and urging me to go on with the first proposals and let the worst happen."

"I must point out that according to the treaty of which we are both signatories, by Article CCXXII, the Allies have enforced two principles. One is that Germany is responsible for the damage done by the war and the other that recovery can only be made of the debt according to the capacity of Germany." The Paris proposals contain applications of these principles which are contradictory. I desire a settlement and permanent peace, but I am afraid enforcement of the Paris proposals will provide ground favorable to the seeds of future enmity.

Says Germany Wants to Pay.

"We ask the Allies to recognize that Germany honestly wants to discharge her obligations, pay her debts and take her part in the rebuilding of Europe. But the German people won't submit to a policy which is perpetually 'rubbing in' her criminality and which tramples on her for forty-two years."

"I am hoping my reply to the Allies"

Continued on Ninth Page.

## Harding Gets Ohio Farm for Graveyard Use Only

LANCASTER, Ohio, March 5.—By a peculiar land grant President Harding becomes owner of one of the largest tracts of land just west of Lancaster that he may use for his burial ground only.

According to court records here the tract was deeded 100 years ago by Nathaniel Wilson, a pioneer farmer of Fairfield county, to President Andrew Jackson and to his successors in office to be used as his burial ground only.

Mr. Harding is the twenty-third President to be notified of his burial privilege. The donor died in 1836.

## HAVEN OF STOLEN MOTORS IS RAIDED

N. Y. and N. J. Automobile Plates and Skeletons of Cars Found on Jersey Farm.

TWO MEN ARE DETAINED

Suspect Says Plant Was Used by Car Owners Who Collected Insurance.

By the Associated Press.

A long unoccupied farm, hidden away in the hills near Unionville, N. J., was raided yesterday afternoon by Newark police on the theory that it would reveal the secrets surrounding the disappearance of automobiles in New York city and cities of northern New Jersey. The place was searched thoroughly, the detectives under Lieut. Haller and Sergeant Rath of the Newark automobile squad even investigating great clumps of bushes on the grounds. As a result the detectives brought back to Newark seven license plates, believed to have been removed from stolen automobiles, and left a couple of men to guard the remains of from ten to fourteen automobiles.

Two men were being held at Newark headquarters last night in connection with the discovery of the automobile license plates and the wrecks of cars. One, William Permon of 148 Springfield avenue, Newark, was taken at his home, while the second, Benjamin Berger of 1234 Intervale avenue, The Bronx, was taken in charge in the Newark shopping district. They were being questioned. It was said that the arrest, if one is made, might be up to the police of Union county.

Accompanying the detectives in the raid was Paul S. Murphy of the Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau of New York. No one was in sight when they reached the place, and before they were interrupted, they said, they found hidden in the outbuildings the chassis of nine cars and the bodies of several others. The cars were strewn around in disorder, and there was evidence that whatever dismantling had been done was carried on hurriedly.

The license plates were found sunk in a brook and covered over with stones. Four of these, said the detectives, were for cars reported as missing to several of New Jersey towns, the others belonged to automobiles reported stolen from this city.

Permission, according to the detectives, said the cars were scrapped at the request of the owners, and that the car owners collected insurance on them. He is alleged to have told the detectives he received \$100 for each one he dismantled and made from \$45 to \$90 by selling parts of the engines.

## ETHEL BARRYMORE SAID TO SEEK SEPARATION

Action Against Russell G. Colt Reported Probable.

Reports were current last night that Miss Ethel Barrymore was about to ask for a separation from her husband, Russell G. Colt, and that within a day or so the action would be in the courts. It was said also that Miss Barrymore had retained William Nelson Cromwell, attorney of 46 Wall street, to look after her interests.

When Mr. Cromwell was asked about the report of the separation he replied that matters were in such a condition at this time that he would have nothing to say.

Miss Barrymore, who is convalescing at Flower Hospital after a slight operation on her throat, refused yesterday to discuss her matrimonial affairs. Neither Jack nor Lionel Barrymore had returned home from the city.

It has been reported from time to time in the last few years that Miss Barrymore and Mr. Colt had more than once approached the parting of the ways. Each time, however, according to friends, Miss Barrymore hesitated to take such action.

The steps that ultimately are said to have led her to her lawyer's office with the request that he prepare to take the matter into the courts are not known.

Miss Barrymore's marriage to Russell G. Colt in March, 1909, came as a surprise to her friends. He is a son of Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, chairman of the Board of the United States Rubber Company. He is a graduate of Yale.

Their children are Samuel Pomeroy Colt, named for his grandfather; Ethel Barrymore Colt and John Drew Colt, the last named for his granduncle, John Drew.

Miss Barrymore already was famous on the American stage at the time of her marriage.

## U. S. SUBCHASER'S SHOT HA'S CABLE VESSEL OFF MIAMI

Western Union Ship's Crew Is Arrested by Navy Forces.

FOUR MILES OFF COAST

Boat Was at Buoy at End of Protested Florida-Barbados Line.

CARLTON MAKES DENIAL

Says the Clowery Was Only Making a Test and Did Not Intend to Connect Cables.

By the Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., March 5.—Work of connecting the Western Union Miami-Barbados cable, which was begun again to-day, was abruptly halted late this afternoon, when the United States subchaser 154 appeared and opened fire on the cable ship Robert C. Clowery and placed the entire crew under arrest.

The entire action took place on the high seas about four miles off the coast of Miami Beach, near the buoy that had been attached to the end of the cable when it was laid from the three-mile limit of the United States to Barbados last summer.

The Robert C. Clowery arrived off Miami yesterday from Jacksonville to start work on connecting the cable and had picked up the loose end when the subchaser arrived on the scene. Signals hoisted by the cable ship, it is said, were disregarded by the cable ship, after which a shot was fired by the subchaser across the bow of the Clowery, which four destroyers were sent to Miami to prevent the wire from being brought ashore.

Capt. Smith of the Clowery was ordered to desist from the cable work, and both vessels entered the port of Miami this afternoon. When the Clowery tied up at the municipal dock the entire crew was placed under arrest by local naval authorities. It is said that late to-night the crew was released from arrest by Lieut. Murray.

Second Clash Over Cable.

To-day's clash was the second that has occurred in the efforts of the Government to prevent the landing of the Barbados cable in Miami. An attempt to run the cable across the channel on the western side of the causeway last summer was prevented by armed forces of the navy, and a subchaser has been stationed here ever since.

The Clowery was instructed by the Navy Department to prevent the landing of the Miami-Barbados cable here, and at the time the British cable ship Colombia was sent here to start work of laying the cable, but did not get to Miami to prevent the wire from being brought ashore.

The Colombia tied an end of the cable to a buoy on Miami Beach, outside the three-mile limit, and proceeded with the cable laying operations on the high seas between that point and Barbados. Two destroyers accompanied the Colombia on this trip, but did not prevent the laying of the cable on the high seas.

Last week in the New York Federal Court the injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company preventing the landing of the cable was set aside and the telegraph company was successful in securing a court order restraining the Government from interfering with the work.

Local naval authorities have never had a revocation of their previous orders to prevent the landing of the cable. It is understood, and it is said that to-day's action by the subchaser 154 in preventing the landing of the cable was in accordance with orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels last summer.

Foreshadowed by Carlton.

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a visit to Miami several days ago indicated that a new effort would be made by the Western Union to land the cable here as soon as the Wilson Administration was replaced by the Harding Government would take a more liberal attitude than did the former one and not "prevent an American company from doing what its charter permitted it to do."

Over a year ago the Western Union made application to President Wilson for a permit to land the cable at Miami, under the Federal law requiring a Presidential permit for the landing of foreign cables in the United States, and this was never issued, although no one has been able to explain why the permit was ever given by the Government. The telegraph company prepared to bring the cable to Miami without the Presidential permission and the effort was stopped by the Government.

It is said the Government is opposed to the Miami-Barbados cable on the ground that the cable would be British owned and that the company has a monopoly in cable communications to Brazil.

This contention of the Government has been denied by the Western Union, which has given assurances that the cable is American owned, and has submitted copies of its contract to show that it was non-monopolistic.

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, when informed last night that a United States subchaser had opened fire on the Robert C. Clowery, the Western Union cable ship, authorized the following statement:

"No effort whatever has been made to lay the cable to Miami Beach. The Clowery has been ordered to make a test on the cable thus far laid, to see if it is in good condition and to make a report on its condition to the company."

## Famous Marble Room Reserved for Senators

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 5.

THE famous marble room of the Senate, where Senators have for many years been but-and-lobbyists, is to be closed to the public during sessions of the Senate hereafter. This was agreed on to-day at the conference of Republican Senators. Senators are cramped for space in their present cloakrooms, which are behind the Senate chamber, and shut out from ventilation by a wide corridor extending along the entire south side of the chamber. They decided to take the marble room as an additional cloak room. The public will be admitted to the marble room when the Senate is not in session.

## MAKING GOOD SOLE AIM OF GOV. MILLER

Hews to Line, Rejects Party Leadership and Will Not Take a Second Term.

TRANSIT NOT PARAMOUNT

State Government Now Is on Economy Basis, He Tells 'N. Y. Herald' in Review.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 5.

Nathan L. Miller has completed two months in the office of Governor. His administration is established and running; his policies touching every branch and fibre of the State government are approaching achievement. To the readers of THE NEW YORK HERALD Gov. Miller to-day tells what he thinks of his new job; what are his hopes and handicaps. With that clear and forceful reasoning which in a few weeks has made him easily the master of his party in this State: an outstanding figure in government and a national factor in politics he gives his first analysis of the office, which is second in importance in this country only to the Presidency.

Although the State organization is handing him its leadership, the Governor declares that he has no thought or wish of exercising the power. He does not want another term as Governor. He is not bothering his head about politics or office, the Governor states, and adds that the one and only thing he is trying to do is to make good on a tough job without regard to consequences.

Because of the controversy on the subject, transit is regarded as the big thing before the State administration. Mr. Miller puts the establishment of an economical and businesslike administration first. The port development opening the markets of New York city take rank in his mind with transit and economy.

The Governor gave his interview in the little private study adjoining the executive chamber in the Capitol. His desk was high with papers, a dozen men and women were waiting their turn as they nearly always are. While he talked he sat deep down in his big leather chair, his thumbs in his waistcoat pockets save when he hit the desk to emphasize his point.

"How do you like the job of being Governor?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"The Executive leaned back, and burst out laughing heartily.

"Well, maybe it would not do to say," he answered, and thumped his hand down on his desk as he continued to laugh. Then he became serious and added:

"It really isn't as bad as that. I would not paint a gloomy picture of the office. The fact is that it is a tough job. But I like it. I have been laid up and of course I am getting rather old, but I imagine that I have been projected into the office with the Legislature in session right from the start. If I could have had a little time to prepare for the job, after a while I think it would have been much easier."

"One of the hardest things about the job is having to see so many people every day. The Governor continued to say that he did not like seeing them, but with such a tremendous amount of work to do as there is here it seems almost impossible to get through it all. It is really necessary for the Governor to see people all the time, as they have to consult the Governor about this or that, and he has to consult them. But with only twenty-four hours in the day, it is hard to get through it all. In some of them I can sleep, it gets to be a pretty severe strain."

"Things may ease up when you get along through the session," he suggested.

"Oh, yes, I expect that; after we get settled down in the job things will come along much easier. I should expect before another Legislature met to have whatever recommendations I wanted to make pretty well thought out and worked out so we would not get into such a rush and jam."

The Governor was asked whether he was discouraged or disheartened with the start made by his administration toward carrying out his policies.

"I am very well satisfied, very well," he said with strong emphasis. "Things are starting fine, fine. The Legislature has taken hold tremendously well; certainly I could not find any fault with the Legislature."

"But haven't you encountered obstacles you did not expect to meet?"

"I have not encountered any obstacles. I know of nothing that you see on the surface; you men here observing the session know all about that."

"Is the task of having to the line, as"

Continued on Tenth Page.

## U. S. SENDS PEACE NOTES TO PANAMA AND TO COSTA RICA

Central American Dispute Deemed to Involve the Canal Zone.

ACTION UNDER TREATY

Secretary Hughes Intimates in Notes to Belligerents Order Will Be Enforced.

CONFERS WITH HARDING

Naval Force Now on Way Will Be Augmented Unless Squabble Ends.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 5.

The United States will not tolerate further fighting between Panama and Costa Rica with its accompanying threat to American interests in the Panama Canal Zone.

Notice amounting in substance to an ultimatum was sent to-day by the State Department to the two belligerents that fighting must cease. Supporting this sharp injunction American warships have been ordered to take up stations near the zone of disturbance, and vessels are already steaming under direction of Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, commanding the special service squadron in Central American waters, toward their assigned posts.

United States Interests Involved.

That action is the first intimation of the policy which the new Administration will pursue relative to affairs in Latin America between the Rio Grande and the Canal. It followed a conference between President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes this morning which was concluded this afternoon.

The move is based on the right which the United States has under the treaty with Panama, to take action when American interests are threatened and when it is evident that the local Government cannot maintain order. The treaty with Panama also places on this Government the responsibility of preserving the independence of Panama. While encroachment on the territory of Panama does not necessarily entail sacrifice of its independence, the responsibility might carry to the extent of compelling the United States to see to it that all territory taken from Panama is returned.

Another complication is the League of Nations notice to Panama and to Costa Rica, which are members of the league, that they are expected to compose their differences. It is assumed that the United States is not disposed to recognize the right of the league to interfere in American affairs, nor does it wish to precipitate an argument of this character now.

The first step in dealing vigorously with Panama and Costa Rica was taken yesterday by the State Department when Secretary Hughes took office, but with his knowledge and approval. The department requested the Navy Department to send war vessels to the threatened district for the purpose of "protecting American lives and property."

The more drastic action of summoning the belligerents to stop fighting was taken after the final conference between President Harding and Secretary Hughes this afternoon.

Following the action of yesterday, the submarine Sacramento was sent to Almirante, while Admiral Bryan's fleet of additional vessels to the east coast of Panama on both sides of the isthmus. It is understood there are sufficient marines in Admiral Bryan's squadron to handle any ordinary difficult situation, while the troops of the Canal Zone are in reserve to keep anything that may develop "well in hand."

Additional troops have been received here to the effect that Costa Rican troops have occupied territory which is indubitably that of Panama.

## COSTA RICANS SEIZE A PANAMA CAPITAL

Casualties Reported in Fight for Bocas del Toro.

By the Associated Press.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 5.—Bocas del Toro, capital of the Panama province of the same name and situated at the southern end of Colon Island, off the east coast of Panama, has been taken by Costa Rican forces. Many casualties were inflicted upon the Panamanian troops and the Costa Ricans took 150 prisoners. It is said in reports reaching here.

Gen. Jorge Volio is marching from San Jose with 2,000 men to the vicinity of Colon, on the Pacific end of the frontier between Costa Rica and Panama.

San Jose, Costa Rica, March 5.—Reports of fighting along the frontier and the announcement of the death of Gen. Obregon at Colon have aroused the people of Costa Rica and the frontier between Costa Rica and Panama.

There is some disposition to lay responsibility for the present situation on the United States Government, it being declared that no pressure was brought to bear upon Panama to secure the country's assent to the frontier arbitration award handed down in 1914 by Chief Justice White. The newspapers

Continued on Fourth Page.

## DRY LID IS TO BE MADE TIGHTER; PLAN SHAKEUP OF FIELD MEN

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 5.

ONE of the first jobs to which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will devote his attention will be a thorough reorganization of the Prohibition Enforcement division of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Law enforcement, so far as liquor is concerned, will be made tighter if possible. Methods and men are to be changed.

The resignations of Commissioner of Internal Revenue William M. Williams and Paul F. Myers, Deputy Commissioner, are on Secretary Mellon's desk, with those of some lesser officials. The men on the job, however, will be asked to remain until their successors qualify.

General reorganization will extend into the field forces, and while definite plans have not been announced it is understood that former bartenders, saloonmen, preachers and others of strongly partisan sentiment one way or another will not be kept on the rolls.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has not resigned. It is understood that he intends to stay in office unless his resignation is requested. Strong pressure has been brought to bear by leaders of the various dry organizations to keep him on the job. Secretary Mellon has not committed himself. He will, it is believed, leave the question of prohibition appointments to the next Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

President Harding in his campaign and since has taken a strong stand in regard to prohibition enforcement. He believes no law should be loosely regarded or enforced with laxity, and he intends that there shall be no criticism of his administration for failure to make the prohibition amendment and the enforcement law a reality as long as both exist. Any change in the next four years, it is emphatically declared, will have to be of one law.

## CAPITAL'S NEW ERA BEGINS BUOYANTLY

Harding and His Chief Aids Inspire Enthusiasm in All as Functioning Starts.

VIGOR BANISHES APATHY

Old Residents, Visitors and Others Quickly Feel Spirit of Change for Progress.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 5.

Among the peripatetic business men who coaxingly sought the small silver of the fast thinning inaugural crowd to-day was one who displayed in Pennsylvania avenue a small, appropriately colored figure of Uncle Sam. It was made of tin and it lay, to one's first observation, flat upon its back at the edge of the sidewalk. The artist, merchant, having gathered his crowd, turned a key contrived to set of springs within the little figure, which promptly, energetically sat up, stood up and took four steps forward.

The metamorphosis, the sharp invigoration, of this child's toy furnishes a symbolism that exactly describes the complete change that has come over the nation's capital in twenty-four hours. The Washington that one observes with absorbed interest, actual amazement, is no more the Washington of yesterday than it was the Washington of a year ago. The atmosphere, not only of official life, of Government, but of the attitude of the people, has changed over night. One has the queer fancy that in a dark theatre the curtain has been lifted and the lights flashed on.

New Lease of Government Life.

In the White House, in the Capitol, in the great office buildings of Congress, in the administrative departments in everything that pertains to government or that the Government touches—ambition has driven out apathy, confidence has suppressed discouragement, firmness has taken vacillation by the throat, ability has elbowed inaptitude out of its busy way.

There is a buoyancy and a vigor that cannot be mistaken for the lassitude and debility of yesterday. A new era, positive, definite, concrete, already is visible. The actual beginning was this morning when the President, brimful of health, radiating energy, quietly confident of himself, sat at his desk in the executive office at 9 o'clock and went to work. The whole place was energized. Secretaries, stenographers, the entire staff, sensed the change of things and tackled their duties with a sureness and enthusiasm that had not been known since the inauguration of the President for a period of years.

Although President Harding was required by courtesy to the House to receive several delegations, including the Republican National Committee, he managed to accomplish an immense amount of work. When he left off to greet visitors the wheels of the machine went on spinning.

A similar fascinating display of purpose and energy was observable in the departments. The Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, celebrated through his career as great lawyer, investigator, Governor of New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and once more as lawyer as a dynamo of energy. He took charge of the Department of State at 10 A. M. and was at his post until late in the afternoon. He would have been on the job at 9 but did not receive the oath of office until three minutes before 10.

Hughes Attacks Many Problems.

There fell into Secretary Hughes's hands instantly the problem of the Panama-Costa Rica war, the Japanese question and several other immediate pressing foreign problems. He was too busy to talk.

At the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, who was sworn in yesterday, went at

Continued on Second Page.

## NEW REVOLT MAY END SOVIET RULE; MOSCOW IN PANIC

Guns of Kronstadt, Scene of Latest Outbreak, Are Now Turned on City of Petrograd.

REBELS ISSUE APPEAL

Wireless Calls Upon All Russia to Help in Overthrow of Bolshevik Forces.

FLEET WITH ANTI-REDS

Portion of Army Said to Be Bitterly Opposed to Lenin, Whose Downfall Is Now Predicted.

By CAPT. FRANCIS M'CULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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RIGA, March 5.—While the Petro-

grad and Moscow revolts against Bolshevik rule have been suppressed, the next of a series of revolts which may end in the downfall of Lenin has occurred at Kronstadt, where the rebels will be difficult to suppress, as the Reds have lost their fleet and probably will lose Petrograd, which is at the mercy of the guns of Kronstadt.

The revolutionary committee at Kronstadt has sent out an announcement by wireless, which reads as follows: "All the fleet and the fortress are in our power. We deny the communique from Moscow that the power here is in the hands of the 'White' Generals. We call on Russia to overthrow the Bolsheviks."

Petrograd and Moscow are in a panic and the Government is making great concessions. It has permitted the buying of all foodstuffs, and has dismissed the workmen mobilized from the villages, thus reestablishing private property and abolishing labor servitude.

The Social Revolutionary party claims the credit for the revolt, but it was a spontaneous uprising against an impossible economic system. The revolt thus far is leaderless, but Social Revolutionary officers and leaders are going to Kronstadt to take charge.

The Lefts exaggerated the first news of the revolt and then minimized it excessively owing to the frenzied representations made by the Red diplomats, who are fearing personal violence. There is much excitement. Maxim Litvinoff, formerly Bolshevik "Ambassador" at London, is especially frightened and downhearted.

Litvinoff Asks Protection.

The red flag is kept flying day and night over the Riga legation, and Litvinoff has begged for protection. He is being attacked in the local papers, which are criticizing him with Lenin and Trotsky.

In the Kremlin, surrounded by faithful troops, Georgievitch Tchitcherine, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has communicated with Litvinoff by direct wire and has minimized the incident, but this revolt is serious, being the first fight among the Reds themselves which has not been instigated by the reaction of foreigners. A portion of the Red army is bitterly against Lenin owing to the savage suppression of the Petrograd revolt. The food ration system is chaotic and transportation never was worse. It seems to be the beginning of the end for the Lenin regime.

ANTI-SOVIET OUTBREAK SPREADING IN RUSSIA

Moscow and Petrograd Reported to Have Fallen.

LONDON, March 5.—This evening's newspapers print a despatch from Helsinki which declares the anti-Soviet outbreak in Russia has not been suppressed,